

सारस्वतशतकम् (चित्रकाव्यम्)
Sāraswata - Satakam.



Statue of
Venkateswara
of Tirumala
by the
British
Raj

SĀRASWATA-ŚATAKAM

(CITRA-KAVYAM)

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सिद्ध दीक्षाधिकारिणः
सा।र.स्वत-शालकम्
(विश्व-कामायनी)

श्री श्रीश्रीकृष्णजीवं—निर्गोपम्

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FOREWORD

It is a matter of self-gratification that my humble work 'Saraswati-Satishini', a book of hundred and eight poems with a commentary on it both written in Sanskrit and an introduction entitled 'The origin, growth and development of Chitra Kavya in Sanskrit literature' in three languages (Sanskrit, Bengali and English) have been published through the benevolent desire of the authorities of the Calcutta University, and the University Grants Committee.

I offer my hearty thanks and gratefulness to Sri Satish Chandra Ghose, M.A., Treasurer of the University of Calcutta, who always extends his sympathetic hands towards the scholars engaged in the research work. This little book would have stayed in a sealed cover for an indefinite period, if the said authorities had not helped me in its publication.

It would have been otherwise impossible for myself a man of meagre means to bear the heavy expenses of publishing the work.

I take once more indebtedness to Dr. Sri Sathari Mukherjee, M.A., Ph.D., the then Head of the Department of Sanskrit, Calcutta University, who always patronised and helped me in the preparation of the manuscript and the completion of the work and in the matter of publication of the same.

Dr. Sri Janaki Vallabha Samthyanigita, M.A., Ph.D., M.L.C., Reader of the Calcutta University,

helped me by presenting a manuscript from which I derived the idea of models of many 'Bandhas' and the method of drawings.

Sri Siva Prasad Karyavirttha, M.A., Research Professor of the Government Sanskrit College, Calcutta, lent me a copy of Karyanala from which I also derived the idea of abstract poetic device, and gave me his valuable suggestions in the subject.

The late learned M. M. Dr. Jagadramanath Tarkavachasirtha, D.Litt., Dr. Sri Ganesha Sastri, M.A., D.Litt., Principal, Govt. Sanskrit College, Dr. Sri Prakosh Chandra Lahiri, the then Principal of the Govt. Sanskrit College, Calcutta, Dr. Krishnagopal Sastri, M.A., F.R.S., the Reader, Calcutta University, helped me by their recommendations and sympathetic suggestions from time to time for the publication of this little work.

I acknowledge my indebtedness to all of them with grateful heart.

It would be failing in my duty, if I do not mention in this connection, the name of Sri Goudabharati Das, Principal, Chatternagore, Art College, who has done hard labour in drawing the figures of the 'Bandhas'. I offer my hearty thanks to him and wish him every success in life.

I offer also my heartfelt thanks to Sri Anand Ghose, M.A., Professor in English, Sri Basanti Chandra College, Nabadwip, who has gone through the English rendering of the introduction and given me his valuable suggestions. My sons Sri Jankijyana Karyavachasirtha, B.A. aided me substantially in English rendering and Sri Lakshmi Jyoti Karyavirttha M.A. and Sri Krishna Jyoti Bhattacharya B.A. have also helped me to expedite proof reading and in various ways. I bless them heartily for the service they have rendered.

The peculiarity of this little work :

The pictorial figures or 'Bandhas' were considered in the Sanskrit Alankara Sastras as the goings in the body of the literature. As circulation of Rasa (sentiment) is hampered by these goings-like 'Bandhas', poems, so these acrostatic poems are not at all desirable in abundance in the literature. This is the general remark of the old rhetoricians. It would be an impetuous audacity on my part to speak a single word against this remark. I would only pray to the scholars to go through this little book of poems for their kind consideration.

It pleases me very much to state a word of gratitude towards The Hon'ble President of India Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, who favoured me with kind consent to dedicate this humble work to his esteemed name.

It is regrettable, that some printing mistakes have crept into the text, commentary and introduction owing to oversight and blots could not be done satisfactory.

The credits have been enclosed herewith.

The author,

SHAJWA.

उत्सर्ग-पञ्चम ।

समाजिक-सांस्कृतिक-विकासविषयक राष्ट्रीय-आयतन-आधारित
अध्ययन सर्वेक्षणोपरिआधारित अंतरावर्षीय-विकास-
सूचकांक संशोधन-प्रयोगशाला

अन्य आरक्षणमार्गानिमित्तकृत न संभव
अन्तर्गतमार्गानिमित्तकृत न संभव
रक्षणमार्गानिमित्तकृत न संभव
अन्य आरक्षणमार्गानिमित्तकृत न संभव

मिना एवम विज्ञावाद्युक्तिरिति वाक्येवापमम्
 मृग्या आवाङ्मुनिराह-विज्ञानमन्वेद्यमविविक्तम् ।
 तदेवम् वाच्यमन्वेद्यमिव एवमन्वेद्यमिति वाक्यम्
 तदेवम् वाच्यमन्वेद्यमिव एवमन्वेद्यमिति वाक्यम्

॥१॥ ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥ श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥
 श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥
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 श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥ श्रीकृष्णाय नमः ॥

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Executive Secret,

San Francisco

April 20,

1968.

February 12, 1968.

Dear Sri Srijiwa Bhattacharyya,

Thank you for your letter of
the 18th of February and the books and
proofs which I received at Calcutta.

So may be as you desire.
The proofs are returned herewith.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,



(B. Subramaniam)

SRI SRIJIWA BHATTACHARYYA, Kalyanapur,
Kolkata, 74, West Bengal.

Postmaster Please,
See Stamp
Required
Outside U.S.

March 9, 1955.



My Good Earl Aulige Olson,

Thank you very much for
your letter and good wishes.

It is all right; you are
following Family Bridge Magazine
that he may dedicate the book to me.

With best wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Herb Aulige

(H. Aulige)

Earl Aulige Olson,
2200 1st Avenue,
Seattle, Wash.,
98101.

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ସମସ୍ତଙ୍କୁ ମୁଁ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦେୟମାନଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗରେ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦେୟମାନଙ୍କୁ
ଅଭିଭାବକମାନଙ୍କୁ ଏ କର୍ମରେ ସହାୟକ କରି; ଏହାପରେ ଶାନ୍ତି ଓ ସହ
ସମ୍ପର୍କସାଧନକାରୀମାନଙ୍କୁ ସମାଜର ବିଭିନ୍ନ ସ୍ତରରେ ବିତରଣକାରୀ
କରିବା ପାଇଁ ସମର୍ଥନ ଦେବାକୁ ଚାହୁଁଛନ୍ତି। ଶିକ୍ଷାଦେୟମାନଙ୍କ
ଓ ଶିଳ୍ପୀମାନଙ୍କ ଶିକ୍ଷାଦେୟମାନଙ୍କ; ଶିକ୍ଷାଦେୟମାନଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ
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ମାନଙ୍କ; ଓ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଓ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀ
ମାନଙ୍କ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଓ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ ଓ ସହଯୋଗକାରୀମାନଙ୍କ

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संज्ञा: अनुसंधान संस्थानों में अनुसंधानकर्ता संख्या

1. **Introduction**

ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਸ਼ਾਹਜ਼ਾਦਾ : ੨੨ : ਸ਼ਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ ਮੁਹੰਮਦ ਅਲੀ ਸਾਹਿਬਜ਼ਾਦਾ

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सर्वज्ञानात्मकसामान्यविचारः सन्तः
सर्वज्ञानात्मकसामान्यविचारः सन्तः
सर्वज्ञानात्मकसामान्यविचारः सन्तः

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विषयानुसार अतिरिक्त प्रतिलिपि उपलब्ध करायला देण्यात येईल. अधिक माहितीसाठी कृपया संपर्क साधावा.

1. *...the ... of ...*
 2. *...the ... of ...*

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द्वयमन्त्रोक्तम् । त्रयमन्त्रं त्रयमन्त्रं त्रयमन्त्रम् ।
तद्विदुः त्रयमन्त्रं त्रयमन्त्रं त्रयमन्त्रम् ।

सुखं सुखं विन्दन् नानन्दं नानन्दं नानन्दं ।

spring, rainfall, and temperature. The data are from 1980 to 1997.

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श्रीतः 'अपराधसामर्थ्य' नाम विधानात् भविष्य भविष्यकृतियाम्, तत्र
 भविष्यकृत्या विधाने विहितः, तत्र भविष्यकृत्या विधाने अपराधसामर्थ्यात्
 अपराध विधानात् समर्थः अतः—अपराधसामर्थ्यात् भविष्यकृत्याम्
 भविष्यकृत्याम् अतः ॥

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INTRODUCTION

THE ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF
CHINESE IN SINGAPORE LITERATURE

The Sanskrit language is not calculated to be among the leading languages prevalent in the world. For it recognizes the strict governing of grammar, the resonance of the diction and possesses the grandeur of diction. The Sanskrit language has not revealed itself in the empirical field only to meet the day-to-day requirements of the human mind, but it has been worshipped as a deity with the tender flowers of sentiment in the temple like bosoms of the ardent devotees and as such has radiated a divine lustre through ages.

The multitude of words that we come across in the Sanskrit literature is so much agreeable and flexible that it loses neither the grace nor the splendour, even if it be dragged or moulded to any form of rhyme and rhythm or to any poetic mood; even when it loses a little grace or loveliness, it never loses the power for expressing the adequate ideas.

The ancient scholars of India were very cautious not only in the construction of a word, but also in accepting the principle of the right use of the word in its true sense. It is said (in the Śruti) that if one word is properly used and fully understood it fulfils our wishes in this world and in the heaven. An enquiry into the definition of *Ātītya* (Literature) divulges the fact that a great caution has been taken

With an Elaborate Introduction and Commentary

SĀRASWATA-ŚĀTAKAM

(Citra-Kavyam)

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CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY
(1963)

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by the scholars in determining the real import of the term, 'Kāvya' (Poetry).

In tracing the definition, Hatanaka, Vatsana, Rudraja and others have contemplated that "The special application of words and of meanings is Kāvya." But Dandi, Jagannatha and others who have acknowledged the importance of words have defined—"The words which can denote a desired or a charming sense are called Kāvya".

Besides them, the other scholars—Harsha, Anandavardhana, Vāmana etc. have gone far beyond and acknowledged the importance of the secret resonance (suggestive meaning) arising out of words and their imports. They think that Rasa (sentiment) or Dhvani (suggestive meaning) is the soul of Kāvya. Thus they have defined Kāvya, as 'Vikhyat Rastimān'. Anandavardhanaśreya, the founder of the school of suggestive meaning (Dhvani) was followed by Abhinavagupta, Vāmana etc."

In ancient India, scholars made great endeavour to maintain the appropriate use of words and their meanings, as is known from the old records, i.e. various systems of Vyākaraṇa, Nirukta and books relating to philosophy of grammar.

We can find, in no other language in the world, such an extensive deliberation in the field of grammar, etymology and philology. The peculiar way of constructing and analysing of every word is hardly known in any other language.

*This Introduction is taken from the book, by S.M. Dr. P.V. Rao, and Philosophy of Poetry by Dr. N.N. Choudhury.

The hymn of the Rgveda (Rg 8/23/3) also sings the glory of the grammar:—

"The scholars, profound in the use of words, by their vast knowledge, can eliminate the incorrect words from the correct ones, as the husk is separated from the grain by the sieve. By the accurate knowledge of the word, they can realise the nature of things and achieve the sense of equality (Absolute) in every thing of the world, as a propitious him that lie in their words."

Vedic Mantras represent the primary shape of the Sanskrit literature and the Vedic sentiment is the soul of the same. As the moon when added with fifteen digits is designated as full moon, so the Vedas attain the state of completion, when the six sūtras (members) are suggested with them. (1) Śāhi (the book dealing with phonetic rules) (2) Kalpa—the book dealing with the application of Mantras to particular Yajnas or sacrifices (3) Vyākaraṇa (Vedic grammar), (4) Nirukta (etymology) (5) Chandas (metres) and (6) Jyotiṣa (astronomy); these are the six members of the body of the Vedas. By the cultivation of these six systems, Indian culture and civilisation propagated, extended, and became luxuriant. The subjects of these six members will now occupy a prominent place in the course of the best sentiments of the human mind in the course of the human civilisation.

In the present thesis of origin, growth and development of Sanskrit (Aryan poetry), the influence of Sanskrit language, which was modified by these six members of the Vedic literature, will be shown in subsequent topics.

(E) *Śikṣā or the phonetic rules* :—The object of phonetic rules is to show the real method of pronunciation of the Vedic hymns. For the sake of true pronunciation of letters, how many aphthanas, how many rules and regulations are formed in the phonetic grammar are difficult to ascertain at present. Every Veda has its own phonetic rules—which are called *Paṭiśikhya*s of the Ṛk, Yajur, Sāmān and Atharvans. Besides these, there are other books dealing with phonetic rules, as *Māyāṭm*, *Śikṣā*, *Niradeśikā*, *Paṇḍitya*, *Śikṣā* etc.; all these may be found in the book forms.

Pronunciation of letters is controlled by the voice of a man. When voice, also, touches a particular lower part of the mouth it becomes articulate. Voice has been divided into three classes in the book of phonetic rules (a) *Udatta* or accented (b) *Anudatta* or unaccented and (c) *Swarita* or tone of medium pitch. In the written scriptures of the Vedas there are various marks to indicate the special characteristics of tones. In the Ṛgveda and the Atharvaveda the pitches are indicated by accent marks. If there is no line-mark on the top of a letter of the Mantra it indicates *Udatta* or *accent* (the highest pitch); when there is a vertical line on the top of a letter, then this is an indication of *swarita* or the medium pitch of tone. When there is a horizontal line below a letter, it gives the indication of an *anudatta* or unaccented tone. There is another tone, named *Pracita*, which becomes similar to *udatta*; it is also indicated when there is no sign of line at all.

In the Sāmaveda—the mark of number (1) appearing on the top of a letter of a Mantra, indicated accent or the highest pitch, the mark of num-

ber (2) indicates the medium and that of number (3) speaks of the lowest pitch, or unaccented tone. In the case of *Pracita*, no number occurs.

In the Yajurveda, there is marking of lines like those occurring in the Ṛgveda. But in the White Yajurveda there occurs a mark of number 4 below a letter, which indicates the special kind of *Swarita*, or some times the (<) footmark of a cross (*Kṣipapada*) is found to indicate the same tone.

In the Kapha branch (of the Ṛgveda) there is a peculiarity that the vertical line occurring on the top of a letter of a Mantra, indicates the highest pitch or accent whereas no-marking is an indication of the lowest pitch or unaccented letter and the footmark of a cross below a letter indicates the medium pitch of tone.

The indication of tone in the Atharvaveda is similar to that of the Ṛgveda. Only the difference that we see is that when there is a special *Swarita* (medium pitch) there occurs a sign of a good (1) without a handle by the side of a letter of a Mantra. In order to have a deep impression regarding the modulation of voice, there is prevalent the nodding of a particular limb of the dancer, from time immemorial. Nodding of the head is common to the dancers of the Ṛv., the Black Yajur, and the Atharvaveda, movement of the right hand for the dancers of the white Yajur and movement of the fingers for those of the Sāmaveda. *Gāyatrī* are used in chanting of the Sāmaveda. It would be no exaggeration to say that the musical system of the Sāmaveda is the origin of the present musical science.

Failing to chant a mantra or to utter a letter of a mantra with its true accentuation, that the chanteraped just the opposite result of the work for which the chanting was done, is known from the following verse such as :—

A mantra, being defective in vocal accentuation or in a letter, becomes abused and conveys not the intended meaning. As a result the word of a mantra then becomes as deadly as the thunder and destroys the man for whom the mantra were chanted. As in the case, the enemy of Indra (Vritra) was killed for the defect in accentuation.

By this, the great necessity of the phonetic rules has been explained. Though in the popular (non-vedic) Sanskrit language there is no use of intonation for udatta and the like, as is found in the hymns of the Veda, still there is enough scope for discrimination between short and long vowels, between guttural, palatal and labial letters,—the scope that has come down from the phonetic rules of ancient times.

The excellence of beauty, that a work generally means in the composition of the Acrostatic poems (Citrakāvya) is due to the influence of the phonetic rules. For the arrangement of homogeneous letters occurring in the said poems, is appreciated when they are recited according to the phonetic grammar.

In the Western countries, at present, considerations and deliberations are going on to make their language conform to phonetics. A great agitation has been raised by the inhabitants of those

countries to make English words congenial to phonetics.

But in India, from the Vedic age, words of the Sanskrit language are pronounced according to phonetic law. Though owing to the influence of 'Pitākya' there is diversity (though a little) in the pronunciation of Sanskrit words in different provinces of India, still the traditional chanting of the Vedas seldom differs in the whole of India. It is known to all that this is due to the influence of well-determined principles of phonetics. In this phonetic science there is a definite rule mentioning the particular part of the mouth and movements of the tongue for the pronunciation of letters—and thus there would be no delay to pick up the letters of homogeneous origin. Hence, the skill of composing the acrostatic poems (*Anuprasa*, *Yamaka*, etc.) and of composing *citrakāvya* has been easily acquired.

(II). *Kalpavṛkṣa* or *sūtravṛkṣa* regulating the method of Vedic rites. Instructions as to what mantras of the Veda would be applicable to what kinds of sacrifices have been laid down in the Kalpa Sūtras by the sages like Aśvalāyana, Āpastamba, Baudhāyana, Kātyāyana etc. From this treatise may be known the form of altar with its length and breadth, where sacrifices are performed. Kalpavṛkṣa must be followed by one who is to perform sacrifices according to the injunctions of the śāstra. In the Brahmanas (pure portion of the Veda) there is a reference to a special kind of sacrifice, named *Dikṣatīya* *ṅga* (a sacrifice, where initiation of priests is necessary), which is related in many ways to the rites of

sacrifices named *Daria* and *Paurgandha* (which are performed in new moon and full moon). In all of these sacrifices, i.e., the sacrifices from the *Daria* and the *Paurgandha* to *Abramodha* (the sacrifice of horse)—what hymns are useful for chanting to what kinds of sacrifices—are discriminately mentioned in the book of the *Kalpa-Sūtra*. So, there is a close relation between the *Bṛhasparagat* and the *Kalpa-sūtra*. There is another book called the *Kalpa-Sūtra*, comprehended within the *Kalpa-Sūtra*, which elaborately deals with the rules and the instructions as to the formation of altars and *Kauplas*, (fire-pits)—those that may be somewhere square and somewhere triangular and may be somewhere again narrow in the middle, the parts being broader, and may be again in some places of circular shape and in other places may appear as semicircle. Through the instruction of this treatise, we can conceive of a shape of the ground for *Homa* (burnt sacrifice) or of the forms of place of worship of the deities and many kinds of diagrams, which are drawn for performing *Tantric* rites have been contemplated from it later on. It can be surmised that the outlines presented in the *Kalpa-Sūtra* are the origin of Geometry, and Trigonometry etc. It would not be absurd to conclude then that the acoustic poetry (*Gitakāvya*) also which we will dwell upon in this article, owes its origin, though through remote connection, to this *Kalpa-Sūtra*. Rather it is most probable that the professors of *Kalpa-sūtra* used to draw sketches of altars and fire-pits to teach their students from the *Kalpa-sūtra* and these sketches later on, inspired the minds of students with the imagination of setting letters into the figures made

up of only lines befitting a particular poem which was transformed into *Gitakāvya* in later times.

(III) *PTĀKARĀṢA—OR GRAMMAR*:

A Grammar generally analyses an inflected word, showing its four component parts as Nominal stem (*patna*), Verbal root (*Ākhyāta*), Prepositional prefix (*Upasarga*) and a particle (*Nipāta*) and a sentence showing its constituent inflected words.

It is mentioned in the *Taittiriya Samhitā* (3/6/4) 5 that speech (*vaṅ*) was in ancient times uncephaled and deities told Indra (the lord of Deities) to analyse these speeches before them. In ancient times the hymns of the *Rg Veda* were like one single sound of rolling of an ocean without any intervening break. All the hymns of the *Vedas* were heard as one continuous sound—mingled with their component words which were undistinguishable. There was no such hint as could show the difference between the nominal base, suffixes, inflected words, and their euphonic combinations. The lord of deities was prayed and afterwards the lord explained to all the hymns of the *Vedas* by showing the etymological difference between words, nominal stems and suffixes.

According to *Śikshādhara*, eternal is the tradition of the system of *Vyākaraṇa*. None can ascertain the definite maker of the heavenly books i.e. the moon and the stars which only make their appearance in an unbroken succession; so is the case with the tradition of letters (as arranged by the experts in composing a grammar) and this tradition has no founder to be traced as it belongs to *anādi* age.

The preceptors taught their disciples—the lesson (arranged in a Grammar) and metres that came down by tradition from Brāhmi to Bṛhaspati, from Bṛhaspati to Indra, from Indra to Bharadvāja, from Bharadvāja to sage, from sage to Bṛhaspati—in a way which is called the traditional succession of lesson. "None should teach the multitude of Brāhma (known as Mantras) either after taking his meal (in the day time) or at night etc." Among many reasons regarding the necessity of reading Grammar, Patañjali the author of Mahābhāṣya has referred to one very important point which is worth considering here as well. It is that Mleccha is that which signifies a word beyond the pale of grammar, and that we should learn grammar as we do not want to be Mlecchas or persons who use word not related to grammar. Study of grammar is useful for those who do not like to use mispelled words. A person should acquire knowledge of grammar to be able to use the elegant language. The old convention of Indians was that purity of language and of thought are interdependent. Pure language breeds pure thought. So the ancient scholars have undertaken great labour to protect the flow of language from being mixed with ungrammatical words.

The grammar of classical Sanskrit language was composed after the ideal of Vedic grammar. A conviction was prevalent in the public mind for many centuries that only the three sages—Pāṇini, Patañjali and Kātyāyana—were conversant with the method of Vedic grammar and knew as such the nature of every word very intimately. There is a say that grammar is the work of three sages. In

fact, the eight chapters of 'Pāṇini, Mahābhāṣya of Patañjali and aphorisms of Vyākaraṇa have established the final laws of Grammar.

Prior to Pāṇini classical Sanskrit language was in an unsettled condition and was full of irregular forms and usages; but after Pāṇini the ingenious invention of those three sages regulated the whole domain of classical Sanskrit language.

The eight grammarians viz., Indra, Gonda, Kāśyapa, Pippali, Śākyāyana, Pāṇini, Aruṇa and Jaiminīya (Jaiminī) are mentioned with honour as the pioneer workers in the history of Vyākaraṇa. Each of them is claimed as the founder of a particular school of grammar. From the oldest grammarian, Indra, to the latest Devanandī (Jaiminī)—all in this galaxy of old grammarians standardized classical Sanskrit language by their incontestable intellectual influence.

Pāṇini was not an individual person, but he represents a school in the field of grammar. Prior to Pāṇini there flourished many a grammarian who composed grammar following the rules of Vedic language. But classical Sanskrit language was materially helped by the founders and followers of Pāṇinian school and also by Buddhist Aruṇa Śaṅkha and the Jaina Jaiminī for its advancement. Among the pre-Pāṇinian scholars names of a few persons like Bharadvāja, Gṛhya, Vyāsi, Gṛhaṇa and Bhāṣari are worth mentioning. They have made their names worth remembering by their

Pakṣi, Triṣṭup and Jagatī. Gīṭāṭī is composed of 24 letters but it is three-footed, each foot containing eight letters. Uṣṭī is made up of 28 letters, Anuṣṭup, of 32 letters, Bṛhatī, of 36 letters, Paṭikī, of 40 letters, Triṣṭup, of 44 letters and Jagatī is composed of 48 letters. From Uṣṭī to Jagatī, all the metres are four-footed, having in each foot 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12 letters consecutively. Chandaḥ (Mètre) means (metre) that which covers the defects. That which conceals the defects except in the Mantra or in the language is called Chandaḥ. There are several other metres in the Vedas, seven of which are the principal metres. But in the post-Vedic Sanskrit literature various kinds of peculiar metres were invented and these metres have displayed a new splendour of the classical language. Owing to the splendid success of metres, Sanskrit verses were more popular than the prose literature of Sanskrit. One aspect is that the metrical compositions arouse more rhythmical noddings and become favourable for committing them to memory. This kind of insight into the true nature of the metre was recognised from the Vedas to the later Sanskrit literature. Another aspect is that in the metrical compositions economy of letters is essential. For this reason, even some books on the science of medicine, History, Dictionary, Philosophy, Law and Astronomy are composed in verse. Subjects which are worthy of committing to memory—are usually composed in verse in Sanskrit literature. This is a special feature of Sanskrit and it becomes an easy way of memory culture to the students. The next method which was invented for a simple way for committing a subject-matter to memory, was the introduction of

Sūtra system or aphoristic style. This system is a trick to help greatly to make a broad matter in an abbreviated form and to easily get it by heart. 'The system of Sūtra or aphorism has been adopted even in some philosophical treatises, grammar and law books.' Though there is no metre in the aphoristic system, still the abridgement of the whole matter with component letters helps materially to keep the subject-matter in memory.

In the evolution of the Cīrābhāṣya, in question, application of metres and the method of abbreviations are very useful, which will be shown later. Metre is vitally important for composition of Cīrābhāṣya.

Metre in the Sanskrit language is more comprehensive than in other languages. In English metre is analytical, whereas in Sanskrit metre proves itself generally synthetical. In the former language we find that iambic or trochaic syllables are the component of a Pentameter or Heptameter or of a Sonnet, but counting the number of syllables generally we can not only ascertain the metre, but also can find out the members separately from the whole metre. But in the Sanskrit language, on the contrary, metres cannot be generally divided into equal parts except in a few cases as in Vidyamanthī, Kāṇḍī or in Tāṭpālī. Vidyamanthī metre comprises eight letters, all of which are Gura or long vowels whereas Kāṇḍī metre is made up of four letters with all long vowels. Tāṭpālī metre of 12 letters has four members represented by Śa (W) i.e. two short and one long vowel (—) but generally Sanskrit metres sound like long tone of continuous waves of a rivulet. Thus, the metre appears to be synthetical.

(VI) *Astronomy*—is the sixth member of the Vedānta group. Astronomy enables us to ascertain the position of stars and calculation of tithi etc., as well as the motion of planets in the Zodiac. When Vedic sacrifices are to be performed, the auspicious times should be known by these astronomical calculations; subsequently when the culture of astronomy was advanced, students were taught the subject by showing models and sketches of the sun, the moon and the earth. In order to show their mutual relations in the Zodiac, various figures were drawn as circle, semi-circle, triangle, & quadrilateral etc. In the art of drawing—progress was made by the gradual development of astronomical knowledge and sketches of line-drawings were very common. The idea of line-drawings regarding these astronomical figures may be accepted as the primary cause for the imagination of Chitrakāvya.

Consequently it may be mentioned here that the aforsaid six *Adyas* (members) are simultaneously required for composing a *Chitrakāvya*: Phonetics (Śruti), for the idea of the real pronunciation of the words; Grammar, for the skill of forming new words; Nirukta or lexicon, for having the appropriate meaning of the words to be used in *Chitrakāvya*; and Astronomy, and Kalpa Śāstra, for devising figures; and the knowledge of metres, for composing verses of different metrical forms suitable for particular situation.

THE NATURE OF CHITRAKĀVYA

As it has been a necessity for decorating the temples of the goddess of learning with the flowers

the composition of prose and poetry, so the picture like paintings of powdered rice was considered very agreeable to the devotees. Literature and picture, manifested in different ways, are thought to be the two branches of art and as such have all along attracted the minds of men of taste. Sometimes it has been observed that both poetry and picture, combined together, supplied a new offering to the goddess of learning. Poets are not always expected to be artisans nor an artisan is expected to be a poet. It is even on the contrary that poets who have no idea of fine arts like drawing or painting and the painters having no poetical skill are greater in number than those who are proficient equally in fine arts and in poetic genius. Still there is a psychological affinity between the two, both of them appreciating the excellence of beauty; the poet composes poems through letters and metres and the artisan creates pictures through colours and lines. Thus both of them become very adept in creating beauty. The poet laureate Bahinārāyaṇ is the exemplary person in this particular field. He excelled his pen equally in composing poetry and in drawing pictures and pleased the whole world.

Sentimental humour issues in various ways from the mind. As a piece of song produced from different notes in music creates a good deal of feeling in the mind of an audience, as a dancer revealing itself from movements of limbs of the dancer brings pleasure to the mind of the spectator, and again as both the song and the dancer being exhibited as a part of a play, create a delicate feeling in the minds of those present, so if words and pictures,

revealing themselves from the drawings of lines, combine together, to construct a poem, then this combination, no doubt creates a wonder. Rhetoricians hold that the novelty is the soul of the figure of speech. So, by the combination of poems and pictures, a novelty is created and that becomes a figure of speech as 'Citra'. When several Citras are placed together in a particular poetry, it is called Citra-Rūpa. The process involved in the formation of a figure used for a 'Bandha' may be described thus :

In the verse displaying 'Bandha' some letters are placed by the poet in such an ingenious way that to draw lines through them is to body forth the figure of a lotus or of a sword or of a 'Maraṭa' and so on. Or in the course of composing a verse, a poet may fancy to array letters according to the design he frames up in his mind after the image of a lotus or the like and then the letters, combined conformably to lines, may turn into a picture, which represents the form of a 'Bandha'.

Visible are the letters when written down. Yet they are heard when pronounced. In the same way the figure of a Bandha causes the visual perception of lotuses etc., when the outlines of a figure are brought to our mind through the aspects of letters and lines they are made up of. The experience of the picture comes about through apprehension or through the supersensual perception the conception of which is based on knowledge, as is seen in the case of fragrance when one says "The useful wood is fragrant".

Vismādhā, the author of *Sāhityadarpaṇa*, says that the letters framing a figure of a 'Bandha' (in the shape of a lotus or the like) are wonderful on account of their peculiar order and settings therein and they having the relation of *Samarūpa* (inference) with the other contained in the case of the figure obtain the similar wonderful aspects (arising out of the order and arrangement of letters) and then they are regarded as identical with the pictorial figure of lotuses etc., through the setting.

The import of his statement may be described thus :—

The drawing of a picture, whether it is by lines or letters, is always a drawing and cannot be identical with words which are sounds in essence. In that case, the question arises: How can a picture be treated of as a figure of speech based on words? The reply is that the letters forming the outline of a picture turn to be sounds as soon as they get uttered and the reflection of the identity of the uttered words with the drawing based on words makes the *Citrābhāṣita* as *Sādhābhāṣita*.

The citra (picture) can be devised in various ways and they can be found in many old books. These Citras are generally called by names of *Padma-bandha*, *Khagga-bandha* etc. The fusion of letters with pictures begins from the sixth century A.D. and since then the practice of composing these poems prevailed.

DIFFERENT MEANINGS OF THE TERM 'CITRA'

In the field of Sanskrit Literature in India, an attempt at arraying letters in the form of a picture

or placing letters and pictures on the same level, was undertaken as early as in the 6th century A.D., if not earlier. Henceforward such a practice has found its place in numerous Kāvya works. This event reveals a mysterious aspect of human psychology: The idea that poetry and painting are kindred subjects both having an appeal of harmony, that the rhythm of letters does the same function as the outline of a picture, is at the bottom of such attempts. This fact can be proved by the evidence even of many earlier works. It is found in the *Alaṅkāra* literature that in addition to 'Citra' *śloka* there are references to Citra-Kāvya which is classed as the third type of Kāvya.

In the eyes of some *Alaṅkārikas* there are three types of Kāvya—the first of which is *Dhruvakāvya* i.e. the Kāvya based on suggestion, the second is the 'Gauḍhātīśayakāvya' Kāvya i.e. poetry containing subordinate suggestion and the third is the Citra-kāvya—which is regarded also as an inferior type of Kāvya."

Most of the *Alaṅkārikas* hold that the Citra-Kāvya and Kāvya rich in Citra *Alaṅkāra* are not identical. But some others included 'Citra *Alaṅkāra*' within the Citra-kāvya (the third type of Kāvya.)

"*Dhruva-kāvya*" even in excellence to the fact that it conveys, along with the ordinary import directly attached to the words, a secondary meaning which, being suggested by virtue of its 'Vyākṛtī *Sakti*' becomes sublime and significant.

This suggestive sense creates a great delight in the hearts of the elite. That is why the "*Dhruva-kāvya*" is called the best form of Kāvya.

The sub-quoted illustration in this respect is as follows :—

An enchanted woman used to wait at night with her paramour in a garden resplendent with flowers and in the following morning the paramour used to leave the garden. Now a pious hermit who started to collect flowers for worship from the garden stood in the way of the paramour's secret departure. To get rid of the hermit, the woman in vain set a dog. At last impatient of the hermit's daily presence, the woman addressed him thus :—

"Oh hermit, freely roam about in the garden without the least fear; the dog is killed by a fierce lion which dwells in the adjacent grove on the bank of the Godavari".

At first, on hearing this one will think that the hermit is being welcomed there for a walk, but on a second thought one will find that by suggesting danger from a lion, the hermit is being dissuaded from moving about in the garden. This suggestive meaning is called "*Dhruva*". With the suggestive meaning prominent a Kāvya is called '*Dhruva-kāvya*'. '*Gauḍhātīśayakāvya-kāvya*' is that type of Kāvya in which suggestion loses its prominence and the connotative import prevails. As for example, "The rustic youth comes up with *Arka* blossoming in

hand and the young maiden is started to see him and weeps. Her lotus-like face changes colour and darkens".

The import of the poem which is revealed here directly and the charm expressed thereby are more striking than what is told through suggestion. The suggestion is that the youth had invited the young maiden to Aloka Grove (for their secret union) but the girl had refused his invitation on the pretext of her other engagement. But now seeing him approaching by chance, the girl was disconcerted and grieved. This idea is implied and not expressly told. So the suggestive force here fails to be conspicuous. And such a Kavya, in spite of its conveying an implied sense cannot be termed 'Dhvani'-kavya. On the contrary it is called "Gangābhāṣyaṅga" (a poem containing subordinate suggestion). Now comes the turn of the third type of Kavya. This is Citra-kavya and is alluded to in many Alankāra works. Citra-kavya has two varieties—'Śabala Citra' and 'Artha Citra'. This form of Kavya has little scope for suggestion and lacks in power of expressing thought copiously. On this ground Citra-kavya is viewed as an inferior type of Kavya. As an example of Śabala Citra the author of Kāvya-prakāśa quotes :— *śaśvataḥ saḥ*. (For the preface of Śaśvataḥ verses.)

This poem containing nothing of sentiment or emotion to vibrate with, resounds only with grandiloquence and gives the effect of the parade of alliterations. A poem like this is styled, 'Śabala Citra' i.e. a picture of words, which occupies an inferior position as

assigned to it. 'Anandavardhana', the pioneer of 'Dhvani' school, also explains that the theme of a Citra-kavya embraces the craft of composing, Alankāra when the purpose of sentimental effusion is dispensed with. Hence, 'Citra-kavya' is descriptive in essence offering, as it does always, a statement of facts and they possess a striking element born of the grandeur of the words they hold and consequently they discard totally the appeal for sentiment. Such poems, even when they are free from wordy pomp, though decked only with ordinary Alankāra like Anuprasa etc. can be regarded as 'Citra-kavya' if they cease to give vent to Rasa. As for an illustration a poem may be quoted here from 'Haragāthabodha' which describes the state of the heaven, the moment the name of 'Haragāthā' was heard there,

"When that gallant demon left home at his sweet will Indra locked his door instantly. Anant (the capital of heaven) himself shut up her eyes, as if, in fear".

This poem conveys, no doubt, a good deal of meaning, yet it does not speak of the gallantry on the part of the demon for he is described as leaving home out of fancy. There is no reference in favour of the link between his going out with his marching towards war. Hence, it does not hint at heroic sentiment, or the sense of excitement, which is a permanent notion of Heroic Sentiment. To count the city Anant, as a sentient being and to describe its act of closing eyes even through metaphor are points thoroughly against the appreciation of Rasa by the

readers. The city being looked upon as the abode of *Idha*, the city will feel embarrassed at the perverse representation of it. This is against their deep-rooted impression. And as a result they will fail to enjoy its music.

In "Giraśatīkāvya" Appaya Bhāṣya, the great author of multifarious works, has classified *Kāvya* into three types, 'Dhvani', 'Gauḍhātīkāvyaśloka' and 'Gira'. He defines 'Gira' as follows:— That type of *Kāvya* is called 'Gira' which is delightful to read but does not indicate any meaning by means of suggestion. According to him 'Gira' is also of three kinds: (1) 'Śabda Gira', (2) 'Artha Gira' and (3) 'Udhaya Gira'. As to 'Śabda Gira' he has remarked that in most cases 'Śabda Gira' is dull in presentation and is hardly liked by the poets. Also it comprises no important affairs worth discussion. So putting aside the discourse on 'Śabda Gira', he assumes next the theme of 'Artha Gira' and makes an elaborate observation on the subject. He includes all the *Alaṅkāras* within 'Artha Gira' and points out, in passing, the great significance of 'Upamā', which he tries to establish as the basis of all other *Alaṅkāras*. He makes out: As the multi-form world can be known by knowing *Brahma*, so the knowledge of 'Upamā' alone can illuminate the purport of the whole 'Giraśatīkāvya'. The knowledge of 'Upamā' therefore alone is a key to the purport of the 'Giraśatīkāvya'. For this reason he proceeds next to define 'Upamā' with its subdivisions. According to 'Dhīmat' all the forms of poems are to be included in 'Giraśatīkāvya' excepting those which directly or indirectly profess 'Dhvani'

as the mode of expression. He does not, however, cast them off as inferior forms of *Kāvya*. In this respect he differs widely with the author of *Kāvya-prakāśa*. In 'Giraśatīkāvyaśloka' though Paṇḍitarāja Jagannātha condenses directly the view of Appaya, as erroneous, yet it has not been evident from his treatment whether he actually holds different opinion in respect of determining the range of 'Giraśatīkāvya'. The type of 'Giraśatīkāvya', in connection with which this essay finds scope for appearance, is called, after Appaya, 'Śabda Gira', a typical variety of 'Giraśatīkāvya'.

The author of *Kāvya-prakāśa*, on the contrary, leaves out 'Gira', the main theme of this essay, from the scope of his 'Śabda Gira' of 'Giraśatīkāvya' and designates it as 'Gira-*Alaṅkāra*'. In his opinion, 'Gira' is that kind of *Alaṅkāra* which originates from the arrangement of letters that take shapes of a lotus or a sword and the like. Because of its cumbersome, he illustrates only a few specimens for a general survey.

Vivantaṭha, the author of *Māhātmya-sūtra*, does not recognise the 'Giraśatīkāvya' as a special type of *Kāvya*. According to him, there are two types only—'Dhvani' and 'Gauḍhātīkāvya-*śloka*'. For him, as he holds, is the soul of *Kāvya* and there is no justification, at all, to call a mass of words that are totally devoid of *Rasa*, *Kāvya* just as a human body bereft of life can hardly be called man. And even if it be acknowledged that there is also somewhere the existence of *Rasa* in the *Giraśatīkāvya* and that the total absence of

Rasa from a Kīrtiya is not approved of, then they coming within the range of 'Gaṇīśāhīrasyaṅgaḥ', the second type of Kīrtiya, as they can hardly be termed 'Aryaṅgaḥ', i.e. not based on suggestion.

Divergent views can be found as to the classification of Kīrtiya and as to the essential traits of such classification. So is the case with style.

Variation of development in style appeared spontaneously in the different provinces of India. In Guṇḍa a vigorous style characterized by a long-drawn Sarsala was favoured. It has been remarked in 'Haris Carita' that in Guṇḍa the pomp of words is all. Duggir's observation on Guṇḍa Riti, so far as the representation goes in Kīrtiśāstra, reveals, indeed, his greater implication towards 'Vaidarbhi rti'. It is all but natural for a language that it is influenced by the free ideas and manners of the provinces where it is widely spoken and for this reason only there crop up divergent views on the classification of Kīrtiya.

Ānandavardhana opines: 'Śṛṅgārānna' is the life of a Divan'. And in the treatise of 'Śṛṅgārānna' to insert a 'Yamaka' or a 'Dvandva-bandha', or a gun of words is nothing but a blunder on the part of the poet, in spite of his ability for such a device and a poet should desist from it. Endowed even with uncommon genius for handling Yamaka and the like, a poet should not have recourse to them in the verses relating to 'Śṛṅgārānna' even if it be possible for him to compose them freely and spontaneously.

Specially in the case of 'Vipralambhāśṛṅgāra' these Alampitras should be totally abandoned. Hence it is clear that the Alampitras like Yamaka and or Citra-kīrtiya themselves are not, as Ānandavardhana holds, decorative to all the Rasas.

Yet it is to be remembered that Ānandavardhana himself has composed a Citrakīrtiya named 'Dandabāha'. In this work he has illustrated varieties of Yamaka etc., Citra-Alampitras like 'Padma-bandha' and 'Anahata-vibhāṅgaḥ'.

Remanendra quotes a stanza from Bhāṭa Lollata in his 'Kīrtiśāstrānna' a work on Alampitras, to support the view of Ānandavardhana. According to him, 'Yamaka', 'Anahatavibhāṅga' and 'Cakra-bandha' etc. interrupt Rasa. The craft of such composition only betrays the vanity of the poet. So they should be regarded simply as a poetic conventionality or a blind following of what the previous poets did.

Narai Sādhya, the commentator of Kīrtiśāstra of Rudraṭa holds that as a sentimental Kīrtiya the application of such Alampitras as Yamaka, dṛga etc. will spoil the sentiment therein, specially in the case of 'Śṛṅgāra' or 'Karaṇa'. They may be a display of the power of a poet, but to be sure, not the sentiment in question. Nevertheless, he admits, they can be employed in a Kṛandakīrtiya or in the Kīrtiya having for their subject-matter the praise of gods or in those dealing with the description of a war etc.*

**Vibhāṅgaśāstra* - Chapter II edited by Dr. Mahadevi Varma, M.A., P.B.S. In *Śikṣā*, June, 1937, pp. 13-14.

Perhaps, for this reason, *Ānandācārṇava*, composed by Devānaka on praise of a golden and bejewelled deer, his successor's gift to King Yamaka etc. and in cloverly playing with words.

To describe the history of *Citra-kāvya*, in question, '*Sarasvatībhāṣa*', a work of the present author, has been, by way of illustration, mentioned in different places. *Sarasvatībhāṣa* is a *Kāṇḍa-kāvya*, made up of a hundred poems devoted to the eulogy of the Golden Sarasvatī.

Citra Alankāra in '*Kīrtikāvyā*' and '*Śiṣyā-bhāṣa*' occurred in connection with the delineation of war. Hence, considering the examples of the golden poets, it can be concluded that there is no objection to acknowledge the usefulness of the *Citra-kāvya* in some particular fields though it is artificial. So, what Neminātha has remarked to expose the invention of Rudrata seems very appropriate. It is also of importance, on the part of the scholars, to keep an eye on the provision for safeguarding poetic talent from being wasted or rebuffed. Apart to this fact, the wise men of old, therefore, left some scope for the *Citra-kāvya*, in different sectors. Along with a research type of work on the history of *Citra-kāvya*, an original work named '*Sarasvatībhāṣa*' is being presented in order that it may facilitate the understanding of instances mentioned in course of the treatment of the history of *Citra-kāvya*. And the '*Sarasvatībhāṣa*' is produced with a new device to relieve the pressure of '*Dhṛuṣṭ*' even in such *Kāvya*. In pursuance of the order of articles employed in the worship

of the Golden 'Sarasvatī' the picture of those articles in the form of *Bhāṣa* are placed one after another. The book ends in a hundred poems appended with 63 pictures.

The date and time of the origin and development of Citra-kāvya.—*Śaṅk and Revathi Country*.

Danḍin does not make use of the term *Citra-kāvya*. Yet he mentions Yamaka, Govardha-bhāṣa etc. as in *Aganiparāṇa* among '*Śabala Alankāra*' and illustrates them. He cites 62 varieties of Yamakas with some examples to suggest the wonderful phenomena of words and consonants concerning '*Śabala Alankāra*' and typifies the purport of '*Prakāśikā*'.

In '*Kīrtikāvyā*' by 'Bhāṣa' there is an illustration of '*Citra-bhāṣa*' in addition to similar '*Alankāra*' adopted by Danḍin, such as '*Gomāhāṣa*', '*Arṇabhaṣa*', '*Sarvabhaṣa*' etc. When a '*Yamaka*' or an '*Anupāta*' is related from the particular arrangement of homogeneous letters, a peculiar sensation pleasing to the ears is produced. This aspect of '*Śabala-kāvya*' seeks to introduce a novelty in it, specially when it forms like pictures etc. with the help of clear outlines meant for that drawing of the said picture. And it can be easily deduced that such things related certainly is many. '*Anupāta*' and '*Yamaka*' are simply the tricks of words. So also the *Citra-kāvya* in spirit is a trick of letters having been in addition to them. After '*Bhāṣa*', '*Māṇḍa*' presents in his '*Śiṣyābhāṣa*' '*Murajhaṣa*', a new variety of '*Bhāṣa*' in addition to those cited by the earlier poets.

Majestic are the graces of words. Dnyāna says "All the world would have been in deep blinding darkness, had not the brilliance, as it were, of words, fished all the world over".

As the rays of the sun dispel the darkness of the night and thus illumine the world, so words as good as light enlighten the mental (inner) world plunged in the mere gloom. The cognition of ideas emerges from words. It is words that vivify in the air to convey to us the treasure of ideas hidden in the minds of others.

THE FAMOUS STATE OF CYTRA-KĪRTA

Though Vidyābhūṣa, the father of poets or the great poet Kālidāsa did not compose 'Citra Alampikāra' in the true sense of the term, yet it is to be seen that Anupriyā occurs spontaneously in the natural flow of poetry in the 'Rāmāyaṇa' and the pen of Kālidāsa, too in 'Raghuvamśa' had recourse to Yamaśas with a little or no effort.

One cannot but wonder at the ease on Yamaśas and Anupriyā a wide mark in Sanskrit Kāvya. It has been stated before that 'Yamaśas' were of 62 varieties at the hands of Dnyāna. It was not unusual that the practice of forming 'Anupriyā' in their various forms led one to discover new ways of arranging letters and consequently resulted in Citra Alampikāra. At first an effort was made to set letters in pursuance of a straight line. The oldest form of picture like Gomādhara-bandha, Ardhachandrika and Sarvaśākhāra was based on a diagram made up of a set of straight lines. In course gradually the other forms of Bandha came to be introduced.

Needless to say, Sanskrit has an excellence beyond comparison. It is only in this language Yamaśas and allied figures of speech become possible. Bengali literature, affords some examples of Yamaśas or Anupriyā here, but they exert an influence not so deep as is done by Sanskrit.

In the 'Māhātmya' language, specially in the Rāmāyaṇa and the Mahābhārata of 'Mārcapaṇḍita', there is undoubtedly an admirable presentation of 'Yamaśas'. And 'Mārcapaṇḍita' was held in such high estimation for his success in the field that to advertise his name 'Sarasvatī', the Goddess of Learning, came to be known as 'Mayāśrīvāṇa', accepting as her vehicle a 'Mora' meaning a peacock. It is because, the 'Māhātmya' language has got a closer resemblance with Sanskrit so much so that verses can be composed in it in accordance with Sanskrit metres. In the 'Māhātmya' literature the metre 'Āryā' is much in use, for the pronunciation of words, as is found in it, is similar to that of Sanskrit fully in keeping with the words long or short. For this advantage of similarity, Śloka can be composed in such a way that same śloka can be read in the manner acceptable in both the languages in 'Māhātmya' as well as in Sanskrit. That is why in 'Bhāṣana Alampikā' 'Māhātmya' is often used as the counterpart of Sanskrit representing 'Bhāṣā' or the dialect of the common.

It is a hard job to make Bengali verses as as to be versified in Sanskrit metres, as the original metres of Bengali poems are not akin to those found in Sanskrit poems. Though many Bengali Poets

adopted such metres as "Dollaka, Trisoka, Pāṇḍināma" etc. and employed them in their verses, yet it can be said that they were not always successful in maintaining the original cadence of those metres. In Bengali the short and long sounds of a word vary according to its use, and are not pronounced in conformity with the Sanskrit phonetic.

It is seen that a Śloka is written in such a manner that it affords two versions simultaneously in one form—one in Bengali and the other in Sanskrit and contains at the same time, two independent metres—one suited to Bengali language and the other to Sanskrit, without making any use of "Anuprasa and Vinaya" as they are not the characteristics of Bengali language.

To illustrate the point a Śloka is quoted from "Śaraswatīkāndhāra." The metre of this poem is called 'Caturślokapadī' in Bengali while 'Vasantīśloka' in Sanskrit.

Probably in the 6th or the 7th century A.D. the actual development of 'Yamaka' pun and alliteration etc. commenced. They were regarded as "śabdākras" and were the forerunners of 'Bandha-kāvya'.

GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF 'CĪTRA-KĀVYA' AND ITS INFLUENCE.

HUMAN minds seek diversions and a curious urge for creating wonders with letters made the extensive use of 'Citra-kāvya' possible.

গণকবিতা নানা রকমের
শব্দকলাপে সজ্জিত
এই নব প্রকারের কবিতা
স্বাভাবিক ভাবেই উদ্ভূত

In the 6th century A.D. the famous 'Anandavardhana', author of "Dhvanyāloka", displayed an extraordinary erudition in his 'Devatāśloka', a 'Khaṇḍa Kāvya', full of "Śloka rasa" by composing Ślokas illustrating 'Yamaka' Anuprasa, Anadoma-pradoma-gati etc. and described the process of constituting two sub-varieties of 'Gandhārī-bandha'. 'Jīva-bandha' is produced when two "Gandhārī-bandha" are juxtaposed—and 'Tāpa-bandha' emerges from a 'Gandhārī-bandha' having two letters distinctive—one in the beginning and the other in the end, while other six letters remain identical in the rest of an 'Anuprasa'. Anandavardhana, the founder of "Dhvani" School though not in favour of 'Citra-kāvya', appreciated the glory of 'Citra-kāvya' no doubt by composing "Devatāśloka".

Moreover "Saravandhanāthāśloka", an "Anuprasa" work of 'Bhojarāja' contains about a host of "Bandha". At that time the study of 'Yamaka' etc. reached its climax. Bhojarāja says "Even without the ornamentation of 'Upama' a poem can have elegance if there be the application of 'Anuprasa' even in the smallest degree. A diamond looks beautiful even without ornaments like 'Kupāṭa', if she is adorned with 'Kupāṭa' all over the body.

Bhojarāja holds a view different from that of Anandavardhana. Bhojarāja supports 'Citra-kāvya' in right earnest. He divides 'Citra-kāvya' into six heads:—

- (1) 'Vara-vāra'—a picture formed of letters (consonants).

- (2) 'Śikha-citra'—a picture formed of consonants chosen in consideration of their quality of being uttered from particular parts of mouth.
- (3) 'Swara-citra'—a picture based on vowels.
- (4) 'Akṣara-citra'—a picture based on ligatures.
- (5) 'Gati-citra'—a picture based on a chequer in which set letters are read from different directions, as if letters ran to different directions.
- (6) 'Bandha-citra'—A picture resulting from an interlucation of a letter or letters in various ways in the form of a picture.

(1) 'Varṇa-citra'—Here the word 'Varṇa', i.e., 'letter' means consonant only. Vowels are mentioned separately in 'Swara-citra'. To compose a verse by using only one particular consonant or two or three or four such consonants is designated as 'Varṇa-citra'.

(2) 'Śikha-citra'—Many are the ways of utterance of letters, (स्वरूपम्) and to them particular letters owe their distinctness of character. 'Śikha-citra' comprises a verse formed of consonants excepting the palatals, cerebrals and labials.

(3) 'Swara-citra' is an expression of poetic effort with the use of one kind of vowels or more or may all the vowels in a Śikha. These pictures hardly have any charm for the modern readers.

(4) Akṣara-citra comprises 'Padma-bandha' which is of six kinds. The first one is quoted from 'Devīnāṭaka'. Bhagadja has, in particular, the speciality of stating the rules of 'Bandha' along with the Śikhas cited as examples. Three kinds of 'Aṅgula-padmā' (the figure of a lotus with eight petals), one 'Chandralapadmā', the other 'Śaṅkhalapadmā' and the last one 'Aṅgulā-padmā' of a special type called 'Rājachakra-Kaṇḍa' having a complicated form about it, have been illustrated. Then Cakrabandha deserves to be mentioned.

(5) 'Gati Citra' is based upon a chequer in which letters are set in a way and read from different directions. Under this heading 'Gatapratyagata-citra' and similar others have been exhibited. 'Aśṭaśrīṃśaka' etc. also are included in 'Gati-citra'. 'Gatapratyagata' includes a process of setting letters. In order to form a Gata-pratyagata Śikha, letters are set in a descending way so that the last letter at the bottom completes a foot or two or the Śikha itself and again that set of letters, read from the bottom to the top, supplies the remaining foot or foot or an entire Śikha different from the previous one. Gata-Pratyagata means a course going up and then coming down. This type of Kavya appears in various forms. In 'Devīnāṭaka' many such poems, even of long metres, are written after such a device.

As a brilliant specimen of this sort of Kavya, mention may be made of 'Rama-Kṛpā-viloma Kavya' of a later date. It describes the story of

Riksa when read from the left to the right while in dogribhā the story of Kṛṣṇa when read from the right to the left. Apparently in others, broken the eyes, two feet of a stanza instead of four feet, in fact, the remaining two feet are within three minutes feet and this is revealed when read obversely i.e., from the right to the left. Thus the work ends in 33 verses.

Afterwards Bhogirāja cites six examples of 'Bandha-Sloka': 'Girā-bandha', 'Sara-bandha', 'Vyoma-bandha', 'Mura-jā-bandha', 'Gandhārikā-bandha' and 'Gandhārikābhāva-bandha' etc.

The characteristics of 'Gandhārikābhāva-bandha' or simply 'Dhema-bandha' is that many other Śloka can be obtained from it if the letters are collected for the purpose according to direction. 'Dhema' means a cow and 'Dhema-bandha' like a mother cow produces Śloka like calves. Numerous 'Dhema-bandha' have been exemplified there—in 'Sata-dhema', 'Sahasradhema', 'Lakṣadhema', 'Kṛpā-dhema' and 'Kīṁsa-dhema'—meaning a 'Dhema-bandha' producing a hundred Śloka a thousand Śloka a lac of Śloka, say as many Śloka as one desires to obtain from it.

The author "Śrīmatadīśvara" Bhāṣikarṇa in his 'Kīṛya-Pāṭha', a work on poetics, which has its origin in the 14th Century A.D. exemplified two Bandhas only viz. Pāṭha-bandha and 'Sarasvati-bandha' in reference to 'Citra Alankāra'.

In the 17th Century A.D. 'Avantara', a Kashmiri poet, wrote his 'Dhema-dāsaṁ'. In this work the author glorifies the God Śiva through Bandha-kavya. 'Dhema-dāsaṁ', though composed after 'Devī-dāsaṁ' of Anandavardhana, is richer than that in point of the diversifications of Bandha. Yet, the simplicity and sweetness of the language, has to some degree, been deteriorated to maintain the same admirable standard as is done in 'Devī-dāsaṁ'. He derives a lot of figures of Bandha, in addition to the ways and methods adopted by the old poets. He designs a new figure named 'Māhādhema-bandha' after he deals with 'Pāṭha-bandha'. The word 'Dhema', which means 'Māhādhema' must have entered in the mind of the poet the ideas of such a Bandha.

This Bandha is not to be found elsewhere. Also in all the works on poetics of the poet in question so far as available, there is no reference to a Bandha based on the figure of a god. There is also no direction given as to the process of drawing this Bandha.

This work is rich in the traditional 'Yamaka' and 'Anuprasa'. The following Bandhas have been, in addition, bandied, some of them being displayed in one form while the others in various forms like Sarvasandhāra, Gandhārikā, Mura-jā, Pāṭha, Vajra, Trīṭhā, Pāṭha and others like. The ornaments or the weapons that Lord Śiva uses have not been ignored in such 'Bandha-dhara'. But no reference is made there as to how these 'Bandha' should be constructed.

The author does not enter into any discussion as to the rules of these 'Bandhas' though he adds his own commentary to his work.

In subsequent times, 'Sarpa-bandha' has a place in the galaxy of 'Bandha-kīrtayā', though it is not mentioned in 'Śivam-bhaktam' in spite of the connection existing between a snake and Lord Śiva. It seems that the complicated figure of 'Sarpa-bandha' was devised in a later age. The more the desire for diversification of Bandhas arose, the more the complication of Bandhas grew.

A number of 'Bandha-citra' is found in 'Alaṅkāra-kauṭubha' of the poet 'Kavi Kāmparā' of the 16th Century A.D. The examples offered there are the poet's own creation, and in this respect the work deserves distinction from the similar work 'Sarasvatīkaṇṭhābharaṇa' which contains a collection of examples quoted from the works of great poets. In 'Alaṅkāra-kauṭubha' we find *maṇḍa*, *Paṭilā*, *Sarvaśābhaṇḍa*, *cakra*, *Śrāṅga-bandha* of two kinds and similar other bandhas.

The study of 'Bandha-citra' extended all over India and its influence was not negligible. Even the commentator, 'Chapala Dasaśaṭha', inserted a 'Padma-bandha' among the *Śloka* composed for the propitiation of the gods in the preface of his commentary named 'Buddhi-vilāsinī' which was to explain 'Līlāvātī' a work on Astronomy. This proves how great was the influence of 'Bandha-kīrtayā'.

Some of the South India Poets were also lovers of 'Bandha-kīrtayā'. Varieties of 'Bandhas' can be

found in 'Citra-Bandha-Rāśityāga' of one 'Vijayaditya'. Among his 'Bandhas' 'Kāṇḍa-bandha' etc. are new. In 'Kamalanidhikānta', a poetic work based on 'Bandhas', the author 'Vasudevaśastrya', composes 'Padmaśāṅkha-bandha' which delineates a series of 25 *śloka*. This is also very complex. In 'Bhāratasārodhaya', a poetic work of 'Vallabhadra' can be found a wonderful 'Bandha' called 'Kāṇḍa-bandha'. And the poet, Kṛṣṇa Mīrā, presents a *Śloka* named 'Kāṇḍa-bandha'-'Rāśityāga' based on 'Kāṇḍa-bandha' which comprises as many as 128 *Śloka*.

'Kāṇḍa' means a hangle, which is circular in shape. 32 letters are generally set in the picture of a following in circularity and any letter can be taken as the initial one while reading it. To go round the circle from the starting point, reading from the left to the right or vice versa is to have a full *Śloka*. One 'Kāṇḍa-bandha' produces a number of different *Śloka* each having a separate meaning. This Bandha requires the selection of a metre that takes only long letters for its construction. The metre 'Kand' or 'Bhāṇḍarāṭī' has such characteristics. This reveals the sacrosanct power of the poet.

From the discussions above it follows that in the beginning the picture of a straight line served as a model for 'Bandha-citra'. 'Artha-bhāṇḍarāṭī', 'Sarvaśābhaṇḍa' and 'Maṇḍa-bandha' are all based on straight lines. The 'Cakra-bandha' of 'Bhāṇḍarāṭī' is a combination of a circle and a straight line.

'Padma-bandha' appeared for the first time in 'Devatāstham'. After that in 'Sarasvatīśāstrīyāraṇa' we come across many of the complicated figures including 'Padma-bandha' and 'Chakra-bandha' of various kinds. 'Tiruvasthānam' presents varieties of 'Bandha'. Besides these, modifications of 'Bandha' like 'Padmaśākhī-bandha', 'Karpūra-bandha', 'Arśhāśhī-bandha', 'Chakra-bandha', 'Padmaśākhīśāstrā' and 'Sarpa-bandha', 'Māṇḍya-bandha', etc. are seen to have gradually developed in consequence of the sustained efforts of the poets in the subsequent ages. These 'Bandha' depended mainly on curved lines. The work on 'Utra-Kīrya' are so many that to name them all is an impossibility.

MEANING OF COMPOUND BANDHA SARVAH*

No detailed description is available in respect of the methods of composing 'Utra-kīrya'. 'Kīryī-shāstra' points out that 'Arśhāśhīśāstrā' means the movement of the half of a Śloka and 'Sarvasākhīśāstra' means the movement of the whole Śloka. This description is not explicit in its import.

Maṇḍaketa, in his commentary on 'Śāṅgīlī-bandha' describes 'Sarvasākhīśāstra' thus:—Draw a square with 64 divisions like those of a chess-board, then place four feet successively of a Śloka (composed for the purpose) in the first four rows of the divisions horizontally or perpendicularly so that each letter occupies each division. Then in the next four rows

*With corresponding chapters of Śāṅgīlī's treatise for accurate knowledge of the subject.

again the Śloka should be placed with the fourth foot coming in the first row, the 3rd foot coming in the second row and so on. As a result, the Śloka is composed in such a way that the first foot can be read in the first row on all sides and the 2nd foot in the 2nd row on all sides and so on. An example may be cited from 'Śāraśāstrīśāstram'. (vide the verse and figure No. 38).

The meaning of the verse is : "Oh mother come! Protect the country by your presence. You are always adorned (ornamented) with the highest bliss and 'udaya', the creative energy, and by conquering gloom of ignorance you become pure and manifest. You are 'Sāhaja Māstrī' itself. You remove all sins of the world and you are the protector of the country, please shower nectar of knowledge (on us)."

In 'Arśhāśhīśāstrā', letters will run on two sides only, the four feet will be seen within three two sides. (vide the verse and figure No. 40).

'Gomātrīśāstrī-bandha' is defined thus :—If every alternate letter among the letters of the two halves of a Śloka become identical, such an arrangement is called 'Gomātrīśāstrī-bandha'. In this 'Bandha', among the letters of a Śloka, the 1st, the 3rd, the 5th and so on letters are identical in the two halves of the Śloka. (vide the verse and figure No. 14).

"You are snow-white and delicate as the moon. You remove the pangs of vice. Oh world! Do good to them who sing in your praise. You dwell on the earth with the solvent of

the spring and have patience to listen to the wild song of the cuckoo (so much you love the creature)!"

Mañjunātha explains in his commentary on the 19th Sloka of the 15th 'Sarga' of 'Kṛtishastya's' In composing 'Yamaka' etc. (r and w, r & u, r and i, r and e, u and e, u and i, e and i, u and i, letters with *breaths* and *apert* and *lenas* without *breaths* and *apert*, and ending with r.) should be treated as identical. And the last consonant having no link with a vowel, should be read as one letter.

Mañjunātha writes in reference to 'Manja-bandha' in the 29th Sloka of the 19th 'Sarga' of 'Śiwapada-bandha' thus :—

Draw a square and divide it equally by three horizontal lines, divide it equally again by 7 perpendiculars—showing 12 divisions within the square.

'Manja Bandha' has its place almost in all the 'Citra-Kāvya' of the later ages. But 'Kāvya-datta' and 'Kṛtishastya' do not refer to 'Manja-bandha'.]

'Sarasvatī-haṁśaśharaga' lays down a rule about 'Aṅgula-padma-bandha' thus :—In 'Aṅgula-padma-bandha' a letter is placed in the centre and other 16 letters are set in 8 petals thereof, each petal containing two letters. Every two letters, set in the petals facing cardinal points, are to be read twice at the time of entrance while at the time of exit. Other letters, set in the petals facing intervening quarters, are to be read once only. (vide S. 8, verse and figure No. 18).

The 2nd type of 'Padma-bandha' :—

The letter in the centre has connection with the letters placed in the eight petals thereof and in between them i.e., at the juncture of the petals and the mid circle, eight letters are placed as a connecting link.

The 4th type :—

One should read this Bandha from the mid letter in the beginning and so on read to the letters contained within the petals and come back again to the middle and so on.

The type of 'Śaṅkhaśala-padma-bandha' :—

'Ma' occupies the mid position and this is linked up with the letters set in the 16 petals. One should follow them from the middle as the starting point and go on to a letter set within a petal and come back again to the middle and again to a petal and so on. (vide S. 8, verse and figure No. 24).

There have been given a few more rules in 'Sarasvatī-haṁśaśharaga'. Careless readers may criticise them to be consonant with.

The 'Citra-kāvya' named 'Sarasvatī-bandha' in which this essay serves as an introduction, offers a number of Bandhas in addition, that are author's own fabrications having no models for them to follow. They are as follows :—'Vijñānaśa, Pañcāśaśala' Haṁsa, Mayura, Vamāna, Dhruva, Ghanta etc.

The novel structure of Bandha, having a resource of letters as it attracted most not only of

our country but also men abroad. Reference may be made, in this connection, to an inscription, which is written in Latin and appears like 'Samsamudra-bandha'.

Remarkable Inscription—

The following singular inscription is to be seen carved on a tomb situated at the entrance of the church of San Salvador, in the city of Oviedo. The explanation is that the tomb was erected by a king named Silo, and the inscription is so written that it can be read 120 ways by beginning with the large S in the centre.

The words are Latin 'Sile princepscebi'

(The world of wonders—page 109)

T I C E F S P E G N C E P S F E C I T
I C E F S P E C N I N C E P S F E C I
C E F S P E G N I R I N C E P S F E C
E F S P E C N I R P R I N C E P S F E
F S P E C N I R P O P R I N C E P S F
S P E C N I R P O L O P R I N C E P S
F E C N I R P O L I L O P R I N C E P
E C N I R P O L I S I L O P R I N C E
P E C N I R P O L I L O P R I N C E P
S P E C N I R P O L O P R I N C E P S
F S P E C N I R P O P R I N C E P S F
E F S P E C N I R P R I N C E P S F E
C E F S P E C N I R I N C E P S F E C
I C E F S P E C N I N C E P S F E C I
T I C E F S P E G N C E P S F E C I T

CONCLUSION

Considering the grounds that rhetoricians held in support of their respective views, it may be concluded that efforts should not be made for the grace of 'Anupala' etc., or 'Chra-kavya' in the compositions where sentiment proper is aspired to. Mainly 'Rasa' are right in number viz. 'Spigala' etc., and they are to be called sentiment proper. The devotional feelings are allied to 'Shata Rasa'. On this account, the hymns or prayers—the songs of devotion are not regarded as valuable so far as the poetic value is concerned, even if they are marked with artificialities of 'Anupala' or acrostic poems. In most cases, the figures adopted for Bandhas are the portraits of the articles required in the worship of gods, or sometimes of the ornaments gods wear, or of the things emblemized or presentations to gods. And as such the figures become helpful in exciting 'Shata Rasa' without which the composition would be dignified as worthless as is seen in the case of compositions devoid of 'Rasa'. In 'Shivavata Bandha' pictures are set accordingly. By composing 'Devatashloka' Anandavardhana reserves the credit of setting an example perhaps in support of such views.

By adding 'Divya' to 'Bandha-kavya' which were unprejudiced, the present author with all submission to the earlier poets, endeavours to deal with a new theme in his 'Shivavata Bandha'. For the purpose, efforts have been made to make provision for 'Varadivya' and 'Alakshya-Divya' within the work. 'Bandha-Kavya', are complex

समस्त माधुर्य प्राप्तान् मधुमन्त्रिणाः। नानि अस्मिन् मधुमन्त्रे (मिथिलान्त्रे),
नानिस्मिन् मधुमन्त्रे नानि मधुमन्त्रे मधुमन्त्रे मधुमन्त्रे मधुमन्त्रे मधुमन्त्रे मधुमन्त्रे मधुमन्त्रे
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विद्यमान विहित व्यवस्थापन विहित एकाग्र योजना, प्रत्येक विभाग व कार्यक्षेत्रात ही विद्यमान व्यवस्थापन व्यवस्था नवीतः आहे।

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

^a The number of subjects who were included in the study was 100.

ଏହି ପ୍ରକାର ବିବାହ ସମ୍ପର୍କ ସ୍ଥାପନ, ବିଚାରଣ, ପ୍ରମାଣ—ନିରାପଣ
 ନିରାପଣର ସମସ୍ତ ସମ୍ଭାବ୍ୟ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ, ବିଚାରଣ ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗ ପଦକ୍ଷେପ,
 ପ୍ରମାଣ, ସମାପ୍ତିର ଓ ଅଭିଯୋଗର ସମାପ୍ତିର ଓ ପ୍ରମାଣ—ଏହି
 ବିଷୟ ଉପରେ ପ୍ରମାଣ ଦିଆଯାଏ ।

1998-1999

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ਤਿਹਾੜੀ ਸੰਗਤ ਆਤਮ-ਸੇਵਾ ਵਿਭਾਗਿ ਆ ਸਾ ਆਪਣਾ : ਆਸ ਪਛਾਣ
 ਸੁਭਾਵ ਪਰੀਖਣਾ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਆਪਣੇ ਧੁਰਮਿਸ਼ਤਾਨ ਵਿਚ ਸਾ, ਧਰਮਿਕ ਸਮਾਜ
 ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੁਭਾਵਾਂ ਵਿਚ ਸਾ, ਆਪਣੇ ਆਪੇ ਸੁਭਾਵੀਕ ਸੁਭਾਵਤਾਨ ਸੰਗਤਿ
 ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਧਰਮਿਕਤਾਨ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾ, ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਥਨਾ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ,
 ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੁਭਾਵਨਾ ਸੁਭਾਵੀ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਆਪਣੀ ਸਾਥਨਾ ਸੰਗਤਿ/ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਆਪਣੀ
 ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ ਸੰਗਤਿ, ਆਪਣੇ ਸਾਥਨਾ ਸੰਗਤਿ :

*Il n'est pas certain que l'on ait des preuves
de la "réalité" de ces événements.

[illegible]

in some cases, the results may be different.

[illegible]



1. (P. 100) 1

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

1. *Journal of Management Studies*, 1996, 33, 1, 1-14.

[illegible]

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

[illegible][illegible]

www.elsevier.com/locate/jmb

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support; coping strategies

[illegible]

संस्कृत भाषा में लिखित पुस्तकें हैं—

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[illegible]

Source: *U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, 1990*

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 105–112

[illegible]

2000-2001 2001-2002

Abstract

सिंहपुराजिनामकी मीठा लवंगे जलपत्रां जलपत्रां मेळू जलपत्रां जलपत्रां
जलपत्रां जलपत्रां : मीठा सिंहपुराजिनाम जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां
जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां जलपत्रां

[illegible]

Abstract

Year	1999	2000	2001	2002
1999	1999	1999	1999	1999
2000	2000	2000	2000	2000
2001	2001	2001	2001	2001
2002	2002	2002	2002	2002

(continued from page 6)

Figure 1. The study area. The map shows the location of the study area in the north-east of Iran, near the border with the Soviet Union. The map includes the Caspian Sea, the city of Gilan, and the study area. The map also shows the location of the study area in the north-east of Iran, near the border with the Soviet Union.

(cont.) **संस्थागत संरचना** : **संस्थागत संरचना** : **संस्थागत संरचना** :

[illegible]

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

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doi:10.1017/S0022292410000500

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; self-blame

[illegible]



[See also description of the shell]

Figure 1



॥ श्री गुरुभ्यो नमः ॥
गङ्गा-पुत्र



Figure 1. Bell-shaped object.

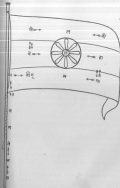


Figure 2. Flag with Chakras.



[यन्त्रादि विवरणं यन्त्रादि विवरणं]

पृष्ठ—५०



नीलगन्धः । त्रिपुल्ल

[कर्पूर वृक्षस्य कृष्णवर्णः फलः—३३]

पृष्ठ—३३

— **Содержание** —

॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥
 ॥ श्रीगणेशाय नमः ॥

සමස්තය, සමස්ත සංගණනයන් මේ සමස්ත පිටුවේ සිටිය යුතුය. සමස්තය, සමස්තයන් 2 හෝ සමස්තයන්ගෙන් සිටි සමස්තයන්, සමස්තයන්ගේ සමස්තයන්ගේ සිටිය යුතුය. සමස්තය, සමස්තයන්ගේ සමස්තයන්ගේ සිටිය යුතුය. සමස්තය, සමස්තයන්ගේ සමස්තයන්ගේ සිටිය යුතුය.

इसकी समझने के लिये 'सुख' शब्द का अर्थ समझना आवश्यक है। सुख का अर्थ है—

विद्यार्थ्यांच्या या सुवातेवरून
मुली विद्यार्थ्यां यावेनातनात ।
अतिशयनीमज्जातुलीपुढात
यावेनातनातनात यावेनातनात

[illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥
 श्री कृष्णार्चनमस्तु ॥
 नमः शिवाय ॥
 नमः शिवाय ॥

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

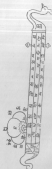
[illegible][illegible]

वा. विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि.
 विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि.
 विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि.
 विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि. विद्याभिरुद्वि.

1. *Chlorophyll a* (Chl *a*)

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[१९००—१९]

१९००—१९



(१०१)

१०१—१०१



कुम्भसंख्या : चित्रसंख्या—१५

[अथ विष्णुसंख्यासंज्ञा—१३]

पृष्ठ—१३



[१०—विश्व-विद्या]

१०—विश्व

[illegible][illegible]

Year	Number of cases	Percentage of cases
1990	10	10.0
1991	15	15.0
1992	20	20.0
1993	25	25.0
1994	30	30.0
1995	35	35.0
1996	40	40.0
1997	45	45.0
1998	50	50.0
1999	55	55.0
2000	60	60.0
2001	65	65.0
2002	70	70.0
2003	75	75.0
2004	80	80.0
2005	85	85.0
2006	90	90.0
2007	95	95.0
2008	100	100.0
2009	105	105.0
2010	110	110.0
2011	115	115.0
2012	120	120.0
2013	125	125.0
2014	130	130.0
2015	135	135.0
2016	140	140.0
2017	145	145.0
2018	150	150.0
2019	155	155.0
2020	160	160.0
2021	165	165.0
2022	170	170.0
2023	175	175.0
2024	180	180.0
2025	185	185.0
2026	190	190.0
2027	195	195.0
2028	200	200.0
2029	205	205.0
2030	210	210.0
2031	215	215.0
2032	220	220.0
2033	225	225.0
2034	230	230.0
2035	235	235.0
2036	240	240.0
2037	245	245.0
2038	250	250.0
2039	255	255.0
2040	260	260.0
2041	265	265.0
2042	270	270.0
2043	275	275.0
2044	280	280.0
2045	285	285.0
2046	290	290.0
2047	295	295.0
2048	300	300.0
2049	305	305.0
2050	310	310.0
2051	315	315.0
2052	320	320.0
2053	325	325.0
2054	330	330.0
2055	335	335.0
2056	340	340.0
2057	345	345.0
2058	350	350.0
2059	355	355.0
2060	360	360.0
2061	365	365.0
2062	370	370.0
2063	375	375.0
2064	380	380.0
2065	385	385.0
2066	390	390.0
2067	395	395.0
2068	400	400.0
2069	405	405.0
2070	410	410.0
2071	415	415.0
2072	420	420.0
2073	425	425.0
2074	430	430.0
2075	435	435.0
2076	440	440.0
2077	445	445.0
2078	450	450.0
2079	455	455.0
2080	460	460.0
2081	465	465.0
2082	470	470.0
2083	475	475.0
2084	480	480.0
2085	485	485.0
2086	490	490.0
2087	495	495.0
2088	500	500.0
2089	505	505.0
2090	510	510.0
2091	515	515.0
2092	520	520.0
2093	525	525.0
2094	530	530.0
2095	535	535.0
2096	540	540.0
2097	545	545.0
2098	550	550.0
2099	555	555.0
2100		

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एवम् अतिरिक्तं च अनेका अनुवादाः । अत्रिन्नु सुप्रसिद्धः प्रथममहोदयः
विद्याविशालीनां अधिकाशमत्रिन्नु बहुश्रुतियुक्तं अनुवादात् अधिनिरूपितवान् ।
आचार्यः स्वतः स्वः (आचार्यसहितः) अधिनिरूपितं च आचार्यसहितमनुवादात् ।
‘एवम् च एवम् एवम् च’ अनेके (सुप्रसिद्धः १५५५) । ‘विद्यायाः प्रथममहोदयः’
‘आचार्यसहितः’ अधिनिरूपितमनुवादात् । अनेकान् एवम् एवम् च एवम्
अनेके । चः अत्र आचार्यः अनेकान् एवम् एवम् च एवम् च एवम् च
सुप्रसिद्धीनां एवम् च एवम् सुप्रसिद्धीनां च सुप्रसिद्धीनां एवम् च । सुप्रसिद्धः,
(सुप्रसिद्धः १५५५) अनेकान् एवम् च, एवम् एवम् च सुप्रसिद्धीनां सुप्रसिद्धीनां
सुप्रसिद्धीनां एवम् च एवम् एवम् च । एवम् एवम् च एवम् च एवम् च एवम् च
अनेकान् एवम् च । (१५५५)

Investitionen und anderen für andere Bereiche...

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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अनुसंधानकर्ता¹ अनुसंधानकर्ता² अनुसंधानकर्ता³ अनुसंधानकर्ता⁴ अनुसंधानकर्ता⁵

[illegible]

Keywords: child sexual abuse; disclosure; social support

[illegible]

निदेशिकाप्रमाणित करतामि।

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Year	Number of cases	Percentage of cases
1990	10	10.0
1991	15	15.0
1992	20	20.0
1993	25	25.0
1994	30	30.0
1995	35	35.0
1996	40	40.0
1997	45	45.0
1998	50	50.0
1999	55	55.0
2000	60	60.0
2001	65	65.0
2002	70	70.0
2003	75	75.0
2004	80	80.0
2005	85	85.0
2006	90	90.0
2007	95	95.0
2008	100	100.0
2009	105	105.0
2010	110	110.0
2011	115	115.0
2012	120	120.0
2013	125	125.0
2014	130	130.0
2015	135	135.0
2016	140	140.0
2017	145	145.0
2018	150	150.0
2019	155	155.0
2020	160	160.0
2021	165	165.0
2022	170	170.0
2023	175	175.0
2024	180	180.0
2025	185	185.0
2026	190	190.0
2027	195	195.0
2028	200	200.0
2029	205	205.0
2030	210	210.0
2031	215	215.0
2032	220	220.0
2033	225	225.0
2034	230	230.0
2035	235	235.0
2036	240	240.0
2037	245	245.0
2038	250	250.0
2039	255	255.0
2040	260	260.0
2041	265	265.0
2042	270	270.0
2043	275	275.0
2044	280	280.0
2045	285	285.0
2046	290	290.0
2047	295	295.0
2048	300	300.0
2049	305	305.0
2050	310	310.0
2051	315	315.0
2052	320	320.0
2053	325	325.0
2054	330	330.0
2055	335	335.0
2056	340	340.0
2057	345	345.0
2058	350	350.0
2059	355	355.0
2060	360	360.0
2061	365	365.0
2062	370	370.0
2063	375	375.0
2064	380	380.0
2065	385	385.0
2066	390	390.0
2067	395	395.0
2068	400	400.0
2069	405	405.0
2070	410	410.0
2071	415	415.0
2072	420	420.0
2073	425	425.0
2074	430	430.0
2075	435	435.0
2076	440	440.0
2077	445	445.0
2078	450	450.0
2079	455	455.0
2080	460	460.0
2081	465	465.0
2082	470	470.0
2083	475	475.0
2084	480	480.0
2085	485	485.0
2086	490	490.0
2087	495	495.0
2088	500	500.0
2089	505	505.0
2090	510	510.0
2091	515	515.0
2092	520	520.0
2093	525	525.0
2094	530	530.0
2095	535	535.0
2096	540	540.0
2097	545	545.0
2098	550	550.0
2099	555	555.0
2100		

[English](#)
[Français](#)
[Español](#)

Keywords: social support; self-esteem; coping strategies

[REDACTED] New study -



[Ring' and diamond-shaped, metal—gold]
1889—1890

1894-1895

1896-1897

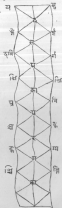
1898-1899

1900-1901



(not a standard size - 10)

10-10



[2000 年 12 月 10 日]

पुष्प-वर्ण-सङ्ग्रह—
पिप्पल-वर्ण-सङ्ग्रह—



(पुष्प-वर्ण-सङ्ग्रह—पिप्पल-वर्ण-सङ्ग्रह—)

पुष्प-वर्ण-सङ्ग्रह—

संपूर्ण—४

पिच काल—४३



[मांसी-संस्कृत-संस्कृत-संस्कृत—४३]

पृष्ठ—४३



[लतायाः शालिग्रामादि फलानि—३३]

पृष्ठ—३३

အလင်းရောင်

အလင်းရောင်—၁၈



အလင်းရောင်နှင့်အလင်းရောင် : အလင်းရောင် - ၁၈

[အလင်းရောင်နှင့်အလင်းရောင် အလင်းရောင်—၁၈]

အလင်းရောင်—၁၈



(संस्कृतमहाभाष्ये उपस्थिते अक्षरे) — ४१
पृष्ठम्—४१



२४ अक्षरों का चक्र—२४
पृष्ठ—३०



अ इ ए ऋ ॠ ऌ ॡ ओ औ क ख

गङ्गा—१२

arabesque

fig. 100—41



arabesque

fig. 101—42

16-1666-1667



17-1668-1669

18-1670

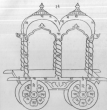
19-1671



१००००—१०

१००००—१०

१०००—१०



एक प्रकार की पालकी का चित्र—४५
पृष्ठ—४६

Figure 1

See also—27



Bovine, see 27

27—27

Figure 1

Figure 2

Figure 3



Figure 4

around 1

five stars—22



seven stars—23

ten stars—24

spot—25

Figure 1

Fig. 100—10



Figure 100—10

Fig. 100—10

ਅੰਤਰਿਕਸ਼ਪਤਾ :

ਸਿਰਾ ਸੰਖਿਆ—੨੨

ਸ਼ਾਖਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ :

ਸਿਰਾਵਾਂ ਦੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ :

	੧	੨	੩	੪	੫	੬	੭	੮	
੧	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੧
੨	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੨
੩	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੩
੪	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੪
੫	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੫
੬	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੬
੭	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੭
੮	੧੦	੨੦	੩੦	੪੦	੫੦	੬੦	੭੦	੮੦	੮

ਅੰਤਰਿਕਸ਼ਪਤੀ ਸੰਖਿਆ—੨੩

ਸ਼ਾਖਾਵਾਂ—੨੪

संज्ञासूची :

पृष्ठ संख्या—१०

अ	ख	ग	घ	ङ	च	छ	ज
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ल	व	श	ष	स	ह	ळ	ॠ
ॡ							

संज्ञा व संज्ञासूची संज्ञा—१०

पृष्ठ—१०

संस्कृत-भाषा-पत्रिका-४०



संस्कृत-भाषा-पत्रिका-४०

सं. ४००-४०

संस्कृत

संस्कृत—ग्र



संस्कृत—ग्र

संस्कृत—ग्र

सुखदाम

पद्म अक्षर—४२



ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय—४३

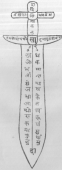
सुखदाम—४४



विभिन्न आकारों में बजाये जाने वाले वाद्य—५२
संस्कृत—५२



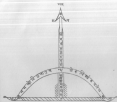
एक भेड़ (पशुपतिपुत्र) का चित्र—१००
पृष्ठ १००—१०१



संस्कृत-संस्कृत

संस्कृतः ।

पत्रं द्वितीयं—२५



संस्कृतः ।
पत्रं द्वितीयं—२५



संस्कृत-भाषा-अक्षर-सूची—२३
पृष्ठ-२३

सुमनसः
विजयस्य ५८



सुमनसः विजयस्य ५८
सुमनसः ५८

1938 (1938) 1938



1938 (1938) 1938

या सुखेन अमरीशमोदुपानि हलिमरिणि हलिम विपुलं वा हलं अरिणि,
अमरा विम विमिनि मरा । विम सुखा मलि सुख सुखमरिणु अमर अमरमरु
अरिणि । अमरा मरि मरु मरु मरु अमरमरु अमरमरु अमरिणि मरि ।
सुखमरुमरुमरिणि मरि मरु सुख अमरमरु अमरमरु अमरिणि ।
मरिणि सुखे मरु मरु सुखे मरु । अरिणि सुख मरु मरुमरु मरुमरु
मरु । अमरमरुमरुमरु अमरिणि मरु । अमरमरु मरिमरुमरुमरु ।
सुखमरुमरुमरुमरु अमरमरुमरु । ॥३३॥

विपुलमरुमरुमरुमरु अरिणि-

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(विपुलमरुमरु) विम मरु—२ ।

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(मरुमरुमरुमरु) विम मरु—३ ।

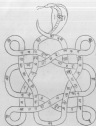
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संस्कृत—४३

1890-1891, 1891-1892



1890-1891, 1891-1892

1890-1891

କଳ୍ପ ଗ୍ରନ୍ଥସମିତୀର ନିୟମାନୁସାରେ ପରୀକ୍ଷାକର୍ତ୍ତାଙ୍କ ନାମରେ ପ୍ରଶ୍ନ-
ପତ୍ରରେ ଅବିଷୟସମ୍ବନ୍ଧୀୟ ଲେଖନୀୟତା ନ : ଯଦ୍ୟତ୍ ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ ଶୁଣି ଯାଏ
କିମ୍ବା କିମ୍ବା ପ୍ରଶ୍ନୋତ୍ତରାବଳୀର କା ହିତା ? ଯଦ୍ୟତ୍ ସମ୍ଭାଷଣ ଶୁଣି :
ନିୟମାନୁସାରେ ଉପସ୍ଥାପନ କରାଯିବ ।

1999 2000 2001 2002

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Table 1

Table 2

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with approximately 1000 samples per group.

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Source: *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, 1997, 92, 1039-1052.

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Abstract: The purpose of this study was to determine the effect of a 12-week, low-intensity, low-impact, and low-impact aerobically fit individuals. The study was conducted in a laboratory setting. The subjects were 12 females, aged 20-30, who were randomly assigned to two groups: a control group and an experimental group. The control group performed a 12-week, low-intensity, low-impact, and low-impact aerobically fit individuals. The experimental group performed a 12-week, low-intensity, low-impact, and low-impact aerobically fit individuals. The results of the study showed that the experimental group had a significantly higher heart rate and oxygen consumption than the control group. The results also showed that the experimental group had a significantly higher energy expenditure than the control group. The results of the study suggest that a 12-week, low-intensity, low-impact, and low-impact aerobically fit individuals can improve cardiovascular fitness and energy expenditure.

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Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Number of cases per 100,000 population
1990	1,000	100	10.0
1991	1,100	110	11.0
1992	1,200	120	12.0
1993	1,300	130	13.0
1994	1,400	140	14.0
1995	1,500	150	15.0
1996	1,600	160	16.0
1997	1,700	170	17.0
1998	1,800	180	18.0
1999	1,900	190	19.0
2000	2,000	200	20.0
2001	2,100	210	21.0
2002	2,200	220	22.0
2003	2,300	230	23.0
2004	2,400	240	24.0
2005	2,500	250	25.0
2006	2,600	260	26.0
2007	2,700	270	27.0
2008	2,800	280	28.0
2009	2,900	290	29.0
2010	3,000	300	30.0
2011	3,100	310	31.0
2012	3,200	320	32.0
2013	3,300	330	33.0
2014	3,400	340	34.0
2015	3,500	350	35.0
2016	3,600	360	36.0
2017	3,700	370	37.0
2018	3,800	380	38.0
2019	3,900	390	39.0
2020	4,000	400	40.0



सुख-सामग्री का विभिन्न उपयोग—२००
 पृष्ठ—२००

शुद्धिपत्रम् ।

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